

Department of the Interior
National Park Service

TIMPANOGOS CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT

SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT

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INTRODUCTION

This Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS) serves to guide Timpanogos Cave National Monument in the acquisition and preservation of museum objects that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the Monument's purposes and resources, as well as those objects the National Park Service is federally mandated to preserve. This statement is designed to prevent the arbitrary and excessive growth of the collections, and to ensure that all museum objects are clearly relevant to the Monument.

The National Park Service's (NPS) legal mandate for acquiring, and preserving museum collections is contained in the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431-433), the Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1 et. seq.), the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 USC 461-467), the Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (16 USC 18f), the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 (16 USC 469-469C), the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended (16 USC 469-469c), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470-470t, Sec. 110), and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470aa-mm).

Timpanogos Cave National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation No. 1540, signed by President Warren G. Harding on October 14, 1922. The Proclamation reserved Timpanogos Cave and "as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection" of the cave because it "is of unusual scientific interest and importance," and the "proper protection" of the cave serves the "public interests." To protect these interests, the creation of the monument included a warning "given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, deface, remove, or destroy any feature of this National Monument." At the time of the Proclamation, Timpanogos Cave was within the Wasatch National Forest and was managed by the U.S. Forest Service. By Executive Order No. 6166, dated June 10, 1933, all national monuments were placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. On July 1, 1934 Timpanogos Cave National Monument was transferred to the National Park Service. On March 27, 1962, President John F. Kennedy signed Presidential Proclamation No. 8457 which redefined the external boundaries of Timpanogos Cave National Monument to their current location.

Under provision of the National Park Service Organic Act of 1916, the Monument is to be managed in a manner that will conserve the natural and cultural resources and provide for public use and enjoyment.

Timpanogos Cave National Monument's mission statement, as contained in the Monument's Strategic Plan (approved April 14, 2000), states the following:

"At Timpanogos Cave National Monument, the National Park Service preserves the outstanding cave formations, geological processes, and historical values of the Timpanogos Cave system and associated features for the recreational and educational enjoyment, scientific value, and inspiration of this and future generations."

The Monument's purpose, taken from the Strategic Plan and the General Management Plan (approved 1993), is twofold: 1) to "protect the Timpanogos Cave system to assure preservation

of national resources of scientific interest and importance in such a manner as serves the public interest”, and 2) to “conserve the natural and cultural resources of the monument, inclusive of the cave system, and provide for the public use and enjoyment of the resources by this and future generations.”

Although the Monument's enabling legislation did not specifically mandate the establishment of a museum collection, such a collection is deemed essential to achieve the Monument's legislated purpose of properly protecting the cave's unusual scientific interests. Objects in the museum collection provide baseline data that support the natural and cultural resource management goals, as stated in the Monument's Strategic Plan (2000). The same data support the Monument's current interpretive themes of geology, hydrology, conservation and preservation, canyon and cave ecosystems, and canyon and cave history. The collection provides the necessary material to reach the interpretive goals set in the Strategic Plan (2000). The ability to achieve both the resource management and interpretive goals would be severely hampered without the museum preserving objects that help staff and visitors draw a physical connection between an object and the current and past scientific interests.

The museum's purpose, therefore, is to provide a repository for objects that promote a greater understanding of the cave system's unusual origin, to properly preserve the cave system's history related to its discovery, exploration, and development, and to preserve the Monument's history. By placing objects in a broader context, the collection will provide information about processes, events, and interactions among cultures, individuals and the environment.

Archeological materials, except inalienable and communal property (as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 [25 USC 3001-131]), recovered within the Monument's boundaries (including associated records) are National Park Service property and must be cataloged into the museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR Part 7.13 and NPS Management Policies (Dec. 1988) pp. 5:3-4. Similarly, 36 CFR 2.5g states that natural history specimen collection permits issued by the Superintendent require the following conditions: “1) specimens placed in displays or collections must be identified with NPS museum labels and must be cataloged into the museum collection, and 2) specimens and dates derived from consumed specimens must be made available to the public and reports and publications resulting from a research collecting permit must be filed with the Superintendent.”

Other laws, regulations, and conventions pertinent to museum collections at Timpanogos Cave National Monument include: Federal Property Management Regulations (41 CFR 101) (FPMR); Interior Property Management Regulations (410 Departmental Manual 114-60) (IPMR); Departmental Manual Part 411, Museum Property Management, Chapters 1-3; the Lacey Act of 1900 (18 USC 43-44); the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531-1543); the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (16 USC 668a); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703-711); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001-13); 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally-Owned and administered Archeological Collections; 36 CFR Part 1228,

Disposition of Federal Records,; Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records (44 USC 2109); Disposal of Records (44 USC 3301 et seq.); NPS Special Directive 87-3,

Conservation of Archeological Resources; NPS Special Directive 91-4, Ensuring that Natural Resource Projects Fund the Curation of Collections; NPS Special Directive 94-6, Ensuring that Projects Generating Museum Collections Fund Cataloging and Basic Preservation; the 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (implemented in the United States by P.L. 97-446 in 1983, 19 USC 2601; and the OMNIBUS Act of 1998 providing FOIA exclusion for paleontological material.

MUSEUM COLLECTION HISTORY

The museum collection at Timpanogos Cave National Monument was initiated by the first superintendent, Thomas A. Walker. Walker made extensive field collections in the canyon and a detailed photographic record of much of the Monument's early history. His collection began in 1929 when he found a turn-of-the-century wooden mallet used in the construction of the wooden pipeline. Walker also obtained a large number of archaeological artifacts that were removed from Bone Cave during a 1938 excavation. In 1990 these objects were transferred to the Uinta National Forest, on whose land Bone Cave is located. It wasn't until the early 1960s that a more serious effort at assembling a comprehensive museum collection was attempted.

In 1963, Timpanogos Cave National Monument hired its first park naturalist, David Huntzinger. Huntzinger immediately set out collecting entomological and geological specimens. When the Visitor Center and Museum were dedicated in 1964, the museum collection was comprised of over 700 items. Over the next twenty-seven years, several museum items were incorporated into various visitor center exhibits. About the same time Huntzinger was hired, seasonal guide Arlo Shelley began a small herbarium collection. Field collecting continued with the second Park Naturalist, Thomas Ritter (1966-1968), and the third Park Naturalist, Neal Bullington (1970-1974). Several other seasonal guides were also involved with collecting, including Robert L. Randall, Roy Given and Roy McClusky. These collections were composed of geological and paleontological specimens, vandalized cave formations, donated historic artifacts, road kills, loans, trappings and antique shop purchases. Additions to the collection dropped off through the mid 1980's, with just a few by seasonal guide Judy Goodwin. Beginning in 1990, Chief Ranger Michael J. Tranel made major additions to the museum collections. In 1990 the Monument hired a temporary museum technician, Lulu Chye, to organize the growing collection. The visitor center, which housed many displays of objects from the museum collection, burned down in February 1991. Chye was kept on through 1992 to re-organize the damaged objects. When Cave Specialist Rodney D. Horrocks was hired in 1992 he began making substantial additions to the collections. While there were numerous objects being added to the museum, there was limited staff to keep up with the flood of accessions.

The result of years of Park Naturalists, seasonal guides, and a Cave Specialist has created a large collection of very eclectic objects. Through the years of collecting there seemed to be occasional lapses in the connection between collecting and the Monument. While there are many profoundly significant objects, there are also several unassociated objects included in the collection. Indiscriminate collecting went on for years, with little or no direction for the collection's future. Lack of personnel has compounded the problem, resulting in an enormous

catalog backlog.

TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

The museum collection at Timpanogos Cave National Monument documents the caves' unusual origin. Collections relating to the creation, discovery, exploration and development of the caves accomplish this. Other significant collections include an extensive collection of the flora and a limited faunal collection of the canyon area (prehistoric and/or modern), objects related to the development of the National Monument and objects demonstrating the changing views of human/cave interaction. These collections are primarily used to enhance interpretive displays and to aid research. The museum collection is divided into two separate collections: the natural history collection and the cultural collection.

The following guidelines are designed to prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the collection and to insure that the collection remains relevant to the Monument's purposes. The development of the museum collection should proceed in close coordination with the Monument's Resource Management Specialist, Chief of Interpretation, regional curator, regional chief interpreter, regional chief scientist and regional resource management specialist.

The Federal mandates and the Monument's mission and purposes, as contained in the Introduction, define the purpose of the Monument's museum collection.

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION

Collecting and maintaining natural history specimens is a vital part of the Monument's resource management and interpretive programs. The purpose of this collection is to provide base-line data of natural resources, thus enhancing the ability to achieve the Monument's mission, purpose, and goals. Such a collection creates an interactive medium between the Monument's resources, the public-at-large, and Monument management.

Natural history specimens should be collected selectively so only well documented and appropriate specimens are retained. The natural history collection at Timpanogos Cave National Monument is established for the following specific purposes:

1. To establish a comprehensive geologic collection of rock matter and geomorphic processes that are associated with the cave and canyon's formation.
2. To establish a collection of fossils from the formations associated with the canyon.
3. To identify needs for interpretive exhibits and research.
4. To establish a collection of indigenous and exotic plants for use in studying the effects of human impact on the canyon.
5. To establish and maintain a representative collection of faunal specimens.

Specimens may be collected by NPS personnel following Monument regulations regarding field collection (with an approved research proposal), or by non-NPS scientists with approved research proposals and collecting permits according to 36 CFR 2.5. All research must comply

with applicable federal and state laws regulating collecting, documentation, and related activities.

Specimens collected outside the Monument's boundaries may be included in the collection on condition that they meet the following standards:

1. Applicable permits have been obtained and included in the accession/catalog folder.
2. The specimen is uncommon within Monument boundaries.
3. Specimens are required for interpretive exhibits, *or*
Specimens are required to substantiate or strengthen Monument-related research, *or*
Specimens are needed to demonstrate effects on comparable Monument resources.

The natural history collection is sub-divided into three disciplines: geology, biology, and paleontology. The following list identifies the categories of specimens to be included in the collection, and when appropriate, notes their current representation.

Geology

Geology will be the prominent discipline in the natural history collection due to the geologic nature of the caves and the canyon, which are the Monument's principle resources. The specimens in the collection should be representative of the rock types and geomorphic processes that led to the current landforms. All collected specimens should include carefully documented locality and stratigraphic information.

Timpanogos Cave National Monument has separated this discipline into two collecting categories: Rocks and Minerals, and Cave Formations.

Rocks and Minerals — A representative collection of formations and members occurring within the Monument should be assembled and maintained. Currently, there is only a partial collection of these rocks. Attention should be paid to obtaining representative specimens from each formation and member within the Monument, as well as specimens that are related to the geomorphology of the canyon and caves.

Two representative samples of each formation, member, soil specimen and mineral specimen found within the Monument should be collected to document the rock types, soil types, and minerals present. Additional specimens may be collected if needed to illustrate variations in structure or composition within the region. Specimens from mined veins within the Monument may be collected to document the factors that influenced the placement of the tunnel as well as documentation of the decision to invalidate the claim.

Emphasis may also be placed on establishing a complete collection of lithologic samples, beginning with the Deseret Formation and then expanding to the rest of the Monument.

Additional collecting is required to complete this collection.

Cave Formations — The Monument has a substantial collection of cave formations as a result of tunnel construction between the caves, vandalism, and other collections. Because of its origins, this collection is poorly documented and is not representative of the speleothems and deposition processes present in the caves. Collection of damaged speleothems is not recommended. Future specimens available as a result of vandalism or human error should be carefully documented and restored to their natural location in the caves if possible. If the Cave Specialist decides repairing a damaged formation is not feasible, *and* the addition of the formation to this collection will enhance the base of knowledge available, the Superintendent may include the formation with all possible documentation into the collection. Cave formations currently in the collection that do not enhance baseline data should be de-accessioned.

Future collections of cave formations should be limited to authorized scholarly research based on an authentic need and approved by the Superintendent. Such collections should be kept to a minimum.

Associated Records — All documentation generated by the activity of collecting and analyzing geologic specimens (e.g. field notes, site forms, daily journals, drawings, maps, photographs (negatives and slides), sound recordings, films, video tapes, laboratory reports, etc.) will be retained as part of the museum collection and will be associated with the specimens. All new geologic specimens should include carefully documented locality information.

Biology

Studies or proposals that result in taxidermy "mounts", freeze-dried specimens, and specialty collections, such as frozen, jar, or other types of tissue samples should be reviewed by the Superintendent and the Museum Curator (or equivalent). Acceptance of such proposals should be on a case-by-case basis with a specific pre-determined plan for the curation of the specimens produced by the study or proposal. No specimens of rare, threatened or endangered species will be collected unless the proper USFWS permit has been obtained and the necessity of collecting those items has been carefully evaluated by the Superintendent.

The biology discipline is divided into seven collecting categories: Plants, Mammals, Birds, Reptiles and Amphibians, Fish, Insects and Arachnids, and Other Invertebrates.

Plants — Each species of non-endangered vascular and non-vascular plant indigenous to this area, as well as species of introduced (exotic) plants, should be represented in the Monument's herbarium by, where possible, flower, fruit, and seed specimens. An initial inventory of vascular plants took place in 1960. Through the NPS Inventory and Monitoring Project, an extensive collection of vascular plants is nearing completion. This collection will be completed in FY02. Further plant collecting should include non-vascular plants within the caves.

Minor additional collecting is required to complete this collection.

Mammals — The Monument has a small study skin collection that was developed in the late 1960^s through the 1970^s. Aggressive collecting to obtain an example of each species is not needed or recommended, primarily due to limited storage space, and the existence of excellent

nearby collections. If representative adult male or female specimens in good condition are acquired through appropriate measures (as listed below), the skull and a study skin may be included in the collection. Additionally, complete skeletal remains, casts of fore and hind feet, and scats may be collected.

If research in this category will provide important information to the Monument or surrounding lands, it may be considered on a case-by-case basis with a specific pre-determined plan for the curation of any specimens produced by the research. Given these conditions, the collection shall not exceed one good study skin and skull of an adult male and female, representative of each species of non-endangered mammal occurring in the Monument, as either migrant or resident. The collection may include the minimum number of specimens needed to illustrate the range of morphological differences present in the species, to show seasonal and transitional stages of pelage, or to record local varieties.

Specimen acquisition may be accomplished in two ways: ¹⁾ Individuals found freshly dead may be salvaged and incorporated into the collections so long as all pertinent information is recorded (location, date, collector, etc.) and required permits are in effect. ²⁾ The primary source of specimens should be through approved research projects that, by the nature of the project, require sacrificing specimens. Specimens and associated data acquired in context of an approved research project or survey will have greater meaning than a specimen acquired for the sake of representing the species with a study skin and skull.

Birds — The Monument has a collection of birds limited to less than five species represented in less than ten specimens. Aggressive collecting to obtain an example of each species is not needed or recommended, primarily due to limited storage space and the existence of nearby collections. Multiple specimens may be collected as salvage from road kill or other causes, accepting they do not have damaged remains. Additionally, complete skeletal remains, one nest of each species, the minimum number of eggs required to show variation, or pellets may be collected.

The Monument should maintain a current bird salvage permit. If the Monument does not have a current bird salvage permit, no birds will be added in this manner.

If research in this category will provide important information to the Monument or surrounding lands, it may be considered on a case-by-case basis with a specific pre-determined plan for the curation of any specimens produced by the research. Given these conditions, the collection shall not exceed one good study skin and skull of an adult male and female, representative of each species of non-endangered bird occurring in the Monument, as either migrant or resident. The collection may include the minimum number of specimens needed to illustrate the range of morphological differences present in the species, to show seasonal and transitional stages of plumage observed in the Monument, and to record local varieties.

Specimen acquisition may be accomplished in two ways: ¹⁾ Salvage collecting of individuals found freshly dead may be incorporated into the collections so long as all pertinent information is recorded (location, date, collector, etc.) and required permits are in effect. ²⁾ The primary source of specimens should be through approved research projects that, by the nature of the

project, require sacrificing specimens. Specimens and associated data acquired in context of an approved research project or survey will have greater meaning than a specimen acquired for the sake of representing the species with a study skin, skull, egg, and nest.

Reptiles and Amphibians — The Monument has a small collection of reptile and amphibian specimens preserved in alcohol. Aggressive collecting to obtain an example of each species is not needed or recommended, primarily due to limited storage space and the existence of excellent nearby collections.

If research in this category will provide important information to the Monument or surrounding lands, it may be considered on a case-by-case basis with a specific pre-determined plan for the curation of any specimens produced by the research. Given these conditions, the collection shall not exceed one good specimen of an adult male and female and a specimen of each distinctive developmental form, representative of each species of non-endangered reptile and amphibian occurring in the Monument. The collection may include the minimum number of specimens needed to illustrate the morphological differences found in the species, or to demonstrate local variation.

Specimen acquisition may be accomplished in two ways: ¹⁾ Salvage collecting of individuals found freshly dead may be incorporated into the collections so long as all pertinent information is recorded (location, date, collector, etc.) and required permits are in effect. ²⁾ The primary source of specimens should be through approved research projects that, by the nature of the project, require sacrificing specimens. Specimens and associated data acquired in context of an approved research project or survey will have greater meaning than a specimen acquired for the sake of representing the species with a study specimen.

Fish — There are no fish specimens in the collections. Aggressive collecting to obtain an example of each species is not needed or recommended, primarily due to limited storage space, the presence of non-native species, and the existence of similar nearby collections.

If research in this category will provide important information to the Monument or surrounding lands, it may be considered on a case-by-case basis with a specific pre-determined plan for the curation of any specimens produced by the research. Given these conditions, the collection shall not exceed one good specimen of an adult male and female and a specimen of each distinctive developmental form, representative of each species of fish occurring in the Monument. The collection may include the minimum number of specimens needed to illustrate the morphological differences found in the species, or to demonstrate local variation.

Insects and Arachnids — There are no insects or arachnids in the Monument's museum collection. The Monument's insect collection, which was never accessioned into the museum, was donated to the Monte L. Bean Life Science Museum at Brigham Young University to be used as a research collection. Future surface insect collections are not recommended without a pre-determined agreement for curation. Insect collection inside the caves has been scarce; emphasis should be placed in this area. However, the number of specimens collected should be limited due to the cave's fragile ecosystem.

The insect collection shall be represented by a minimum of 2 (one, if source is limited) specimens and no more than 6, unless deemed necessary to show variation within a species. Insect larvae and soft-bodied arachnids may be preserved in liquid.

Specimen acquisition may be accomplished in two ways. ¹⁾ Salvage collecting of individuals found freshly dead may be incorporated so long as all pertinent information is recorded (location, date, collector, etc.) and required permits are in effect. ²⁾ The primary source of specimens should be through approved research projects that by the nature of the project require sacrificing specimens. Specimens and associated data acquired in context of an approved research project or survey will have greater meaning than a specimen acquired for the sake of representing the species with a study specimen.

Other Invertebrates — Invertebrates, other than those referred to above, are not represented in the museum collection and may be collected in sufficient numbers to adequately represent variation within a species. This number shall not exceed three specimens of a species at a given life-stage unless there is a morphological or regional difference between the specimens.

Additional collecting is required to complete this collection.

Specimen acquisition may be accomplished in two ways. ¹⁾ Salvage collecting of individuals found freshly dead may be incorporated so long as all pertinent information is recorded (location, date, collector, etc.) and required permits are in effect. ²⁾ The primary source of specimens should be through approved research projects that by the nature of the project require sacrificing specimens. Specimens and associated data acquired in context of an approved research project or survey will have greater meaning than a specimen acquired for the sake of representing the species with a study species.

Associated Records — All documentation generated by the activity of collecting and analyzing biologic specimens (e.g. field notes, site forms, daily journals, drawings, maps, photographs (negatives and slides), sound recordings, films, video tapes, laboratory reports, etc.) will be retained as part of the museum collection and will be associated with the specimens. All new biologic specimens should include carefully documented locality information.

Paleontology

The paleontology collection should document all fossils found within the Monument, and all vertebrates that have prehistorically used the canyon. All new paleontological accessions should have carefully documented locality and stratigraphic information as described in NPS-77. The only exception would be rare and unique specimens for which locality and stratigraphy data are unknown, but that are documented as legally collected. Timpanogos Cave National Monument will not knowingly be a partner to, or encourage in any way, the trafficking in illicitly obtained materials. Documentation as to origin and scientific significance will be required when questions about origination and ownership exist.

The paleontology discipline at Timpanogos Cave National Monument is divided into two collecting categories: Fossils and Prehistoric Remains

Fossils —The Monument has several formations that contain fossils, including the Ophir, Maxfield, Gardison, Deseret, and Great Blue. Currently, the Monument's fossil collection includes some invertebrates collected from both inside and outside the Monument and canyon. Previous collection of invertebrate fossils was mostly free-lance collecting by the Monument staff outside Monument boundaries. A more detailed collection representing each fossilized species found within the Monument should be established and maintained.

This collection shall not exceed the minimum number of specimens required to fully document the horizontal and stratigraphic range of the species and the various habitats in which each species was fossilized. Specimens too large to be properly maintained in the Monument's storage facilities will not be collected without a pre-arranged agreement for long-term preservation of such specimens. Fossilized specimens from outside the Monument, but collected from related formations as those exposed within the Monument, may be added to the Monument's collection if better examples are not available (allowing the proper permits were obtained and careful provenance information is kept). Fossils from outside American Fork Canyon, and with no relation to the Monument's paleontological, biological, or geological record, should not be included in the collection and should be de-accessioned if they are currently in the collection.

Prehistoric Remains — This collection includes species that are extirpated from the canyon, as well as specimens recovered from scientific excavation sites, sites that cannot be properly dated, or sites that include specimens from a range of geologic ages. This collection currently includes numerous bovine bones discovered in Swinging Bridge Canyon, calcified bones discovered at the entrances of Hansen and Timpanogos Caves, and other bones excavated from wood rat middens located in various caves throughout the Monument. Although they have not been studied in detail by a professional paleontologist, they have been cataloged into the museum collection.

Potential paleontological deposits still exist within the Monument. If scientific need is demonstrated, excavation and research projects may be undertaken that accomplish some of the following goals: identify all material to genus (species if possible), date the deposits, collect pollen samples, and determine extinct vs. extirpated species that have used the canyon.

Specimens collected outside the Monument, but within American Fork Canyon, may be added to the Monument's collection if better examples are not available (allowing the proper permits were obtained and careful provenance information is kept). Specimens from outside American Fork Canyon, and with no relation to the Monument's biological history, should not be included in the collection and should be de-accessioned if they are currently in the collection.

Surface Finds — Monument staff and visitors should be discouraged from picking up surface specimens. Specimens discovered on the surface should be left in or returned to their original location unless such collection is part of an organized research or monitoring project.

Purchase of Specimens — The purchase of paleontological specimens is not recommended, but if interpretive themes or resource management objectives justify such a purchase, it should be limited to those specimens that cannot be obtained by any other means (i.e. loan, donation, or

field collection). Potential purchases should be carefully documented. The Monument will follow normal contracting procedures or consult higher contracting authorities if needed. Timpanogos Cave National Monument will not knowingly be a partner to, or encourage in any way, the trafficking of illicitly obtained materials. Documentation as to origin and scientific significance will be required when questions about origination and ownership exist.

Associated Records — All documentation generated by the activity of collecting and analyzing paleontological specimens (e.g. field notes, site forms, daily journals, drawings, maps, photographs (negatives and slides), sound recordings, films, video tapes, laboratory reports, etc.) will be retained as part of the museum collection and will be associated with the specimens. All new paleontological specimens should include carefully documented locality information.

CULTURAL COLLECTION

The purpose of this collection is to provide base-line data of the Monument's cultural resources to aid in the protection and interpretation of those resources, to create an interactive medium between the Monument's history, the public-at-large, and Monument management, and to meet the goals set by the Strategic Plan (approved April, 2000), which states the Monument will contribute to knowledge about cultural resources by restoring and maintaining those resources.

Cultural history objects should be collected selectively so only well-documented and appropriate objects are retained. An object or archival item from a site, or directly associated to a person(s) or event(s) commemorated by the Monument is more desirable than a similar object without such primary association. The cultural history collection at Timpanogos Cave National Monument is established for the following specific purposes:

1. To preserve a portion of American Fork Canyon's history related to human occupation and use, in order to preserve the effects of that use on the caves and eventually the Monument.
2. To preserve the history relating to the caves' discovery, development, and eventual Monument status.
3. To preserve National Park Service history as it relates to Timpanogos Cave National Monument.
4. To promote understanding and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs designed to preserve the Monument.

The cultural collection is sub-divided into three disciplines: Archeology, Ethnology, and History. The following list identifies, by discipline, object types appropriate to the collection, and as needed, notes the current representation in the collection.

Archaeology

All objects (including associated records) recovered within the Monument as a result of archaeological techniques, including surface collection and dry land and underwater excavation, except inalienable and communal property (as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 [25 USC 3001-131]), are National Park Service property and must be cataloged into the museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR Part 7.13 and NPS

Management Policies (Dec. 1988). Due to this policy, each project with a potential to produce archaeological objects should be reviewed by the Superintendent and the Curator (or equivalent) and limited by the potential value the site in question offers to the history of the Monument and the surrounding area.

Artifacts and Specimens — Archeological collections are generated by research in response to cultural resource management requirements and by research authorized under the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. Archeological research projects within the Monument's boundaries may result in the collection of objects. These objects become part of the museum collection. The archeology discipline at Timpanogos Cave National Monument is divided into two collecting categories: Prehistoric Artifacts, and Historic Artifacts.

Prehistoric Artifacts — In response to Executive Order 11539 (1971) and NPS-28, the required Archaeological Survey was completed in November 1975. Frances A. Calabrese and Adrienne B. Anderson did an archaeological reconnaissance to assess the Monument's needs. The report they produced documented an isolated Fremont-age pictograph located on the canyon's north face, on a cliff behind residence #9, site H24UT417. Nearby, the remains of 2 ears of corn were collected and cataloged into the museum collection as archaeological finds. In 1938 Thomas Walker found numerous American Indian artifacts including projectile points, bone awls, mano and metate in Bone Cave, located 2 miles up-canyon from the Monument's boundary. He donated these artifacts to the Monument. In 1990, this collection was transferred to the United States Forest Service, Pleasant Grove District. The ears of corn and the pictograph are the extent of the Monument's prehistoric archaeological discoveries to date. There are several prospective archeological sites that could potentially produce more prehistoric artifacts.

Historic Artifacts — This collection category includes historic artifacts associated with the canyon's history related to human occupation and use; the history relating to the caves' discovery and development; and the history of the Park Service as it relates to Timpanogos Cave National Monument. An object from a site, or directly associated to a person(s) or event(s) commemorated by the Monument, is more desirable than a similar object without such primary association. The collection currently contains several objects in this category. The objects are a combination of artifacts that were recovered during salvage archaeology that took place during a four-year fill-removal project in the first room in Hansen Cave, as well as years of isolated surface finds by seasonal rangers and visitors.

Surface Collecting — Much of an archeological artifact's value lies in its location. An object's age, use, and even human behavior patterns can be learned by studying an object's surroundings. Due to this value, monument staff and visitors are not allowed to remove surface finds from their original location. Artifacts found on the surface by Monument staff or visitors should be reported to the Resources Management Specialist. If objects are turned in to Monument staff, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure no more material is collected by the visitor or employee, that precise provenance information is recorded, and that the objects and/or data are promptly turned in to the Chief Ranger for further action, if necessary.

Associated Records — All documentation generated by the activity of collecting and analyzing archeological objects (e.g. field notes, site forms, daily journals, drawings, maps, photographs (negatives and slides), sound recordings, films, video tapes, laboratory reports, etc.) will be retained as part of the museum collection and will be associated with the objects. All new archeological objects should include carefully documented locality information.

Ethnology

Prior to white settlers entering nearby Utah Valley, the Ute Indians, specifically the Timpanogots tribe, lived along the Wasatch Front and traveled up and down American Fork Canyon. Around September of each year, members of the Timpanogots tribe would go on a long hunting expedition for sheep and deer. An important staging area was a cave two miles above the Monument, now called Bone or American Fork Canyon Cave. The Monument has no ethnologic objects in its collection pertaining to these migrations, nor any other activities analogous with indigenous peoples. Objects pertaining to native peoples activity within the Monument may be acquired for this collection. The number of a specific type of object shall not exceed two good examples of that object.

The Monument may receive temporary loans of ethnologic objects related to the canyon's use for interpretive displays only.

History

Only material with a direct relation to the caves (their discovery, exploration, or development), the Monument's establishment or development, or the canyon's use related to the caves or Monument will be included in the history discipline. When a large quantity of an object is available, priority is given to acquiring the best preserved examples. If several objects exist in excellent condition, no more than three will be included in the museum collection.

Interpretive Periods — Objects within the History discipline are organized in the following interpretive periods:

Early Canyon Activity (Pre-1922) — The collection is limited in material associated with the canyon's early human use and subsequent discovery of the three caves, and it is unlikely that much applicable material of this type will become available. However, if material of this nature becomes available, it should be collected.

Early Monument History (1922-1946) — The Timpanogos Cave Committee, a citizen conservation organization, managed the development of the Monument and caves in the earliest years of the Monument's history. Currently this category includes material associated with this era such as original correspondence between Monument staff and resource specialists; photographs, blueprints, specifications and other items documenting facility development (with special emphasis on CCC and WPA projects); early Monument correspondence and management documents; and personal items. The Monument will continue to collect operational material, staff members' personal items that directly relate

to Monument activities, and non-official documentary material related to this time period that does not duplicate the material already in the collection.

Early Park Service Management (1947-1969) — Material in this category is associated with management and development of the Monument and caves under the direction of the National Park Service. Currently, it includes original correspondence between Monument staff and resource specialists; photographs, blueprints, specifications and other items documenting facility development and upgrade (with special emphasis on Mission 66); development of the Monument's interpretive division, management documents; and personal items. The Monument will continue to collect operational material, staff members' personal items that directly relate to Monument activities, and non-official documentary material related to this time period that does not duplicate the material already in the collection.

Recent Park Service Management (1970-1996) — In an increasingly scientific environment, the National Park Service altered its cave management style. This category contains material directly associated with this change. Currently, it includes original correspondence between Monument staff and resource specialists; photographs, blueprints, specifications and other items documenting facility development and upgrade; development of the Monument's resource management division, management documents; and personal items. The Monument will continue to collect operational material, staff members' personal items that directly relate to Monument activities and non-official documentary material related to this time period that does not duplicate the material already in the collection.

Current (1996-Present) — Following the implementation of the Federal Fee Demonstration Program, the Monument was able to expand its interpretive and resource management programs. Material from important current or commemorative events may be included in the museum collection as they become available.

There are two major collections within the History discipline: Historic Objects, and Archives and Manuscripts. Collections in both are preserved to support the Monument's purpose, significance, and current interpretive themes.

Historic Objects — Historic objects that meet the purpose of the Cultural Collection, as stated above, may include but should not be limited to the following: objects used in guiding tours (uniforms, lighting, etc); signs; tools; samples of building materials (paint, wood, fasteners, etc.); curios and souvenirs of the parks; and objects involved in the management of the Monument. If several objects exist in excellent condition, no more than three will be included in the museum collection.

Archives and Manuscript Collections — The goal of collecting and maintaining archival records is to retain the documentary records that contribute substantially to the understanding, interpretation, and management of Monument's resources. Monument museum archival and manuscript collections are not official records as defined by the National Archives and Records Administration (44 USC 3301), as they are made or acquired for reference or exhibition (see

NPS-28, Chapter 9, page 149, 1994). If several copies of a record exist in excellent condition, no more than three will be included in the museum collection.

There are seven categories in which archives and manuscript collections are organized and managed: Personal Papers, Organizational Records, Issue or Resource Specific Papers, Resource Management Records (including associated records), Events and News-Clippings, Library Materials, and Sub-Official Records.

Personal Papers — Personal papers may be acquired only if they are associated with important individuals or families directly associated with the history of the Monument. Personal papers may be from park founders, formative staff, or eminent associated individuals. Personal papers include records such as personal archives, photographs, or possessions of significant Monument individuals or families. The final decision on whose personal papers should be included in the Monument's archives rests with the Superintendent. Historians knowledgeable about the Monument may be asked for recommendations about whose personal papers should be curated in the Monument's collection. This category is currently represented by the life histories of Thomas Walker, the first superintendent at Timpanogos Cave National Monument, and William Wadley, the individual who mined Hansen Cave.

Organizational Records — Organizational archives are defined by NPS-28 (Chapter 9) as collections created by an organization as a routine part of doing business, such as correspondence and fiscal and personal records. The Monument may acquire organizational records that are related to or associated with its mission or history. For example, records from the Timpanogos Cave Committee or the Alpine Hiking Club would be a valuable addition to the collection. This category is limited to a few handwritten documents from the Timpanogos Cave Committee.

Issue or Resource Specific Papers — Papers, records, and documents relating to specific Monument issues or important Monument resources should be maintained in the collection. Material on geological topics such as the Wasatch Front, American Fork Canyon, basin and range topography, the Uinta Basin, or other related geologic features are important. Material on issues dealing with cave management, specifically related to the Monument, should be collected as well.

Resource Management Records — Resource management records (sometimes referred to as "field records") include documentation made or acquired by the Monument to record information on cultural and natural resources. Resource management records are the documentary products of natural and cultural resource management projects, including, but not limited to archaeological surveys and excavations, natural resource surveys, historic structure and cultural landscape research and maintenance, cave restoration and monitoring projects, and various scientific projects. These records document key Monument resources and serve as information bases for their continuing management. The Department of Interior Manual (411 DM 1) defines these records as "site forms, field notes, drawings, maps, photographic slides, negatives, films, video and audio cassette tapes, oral histories, artifact inventories, laboratory reports, computer cards and tapes, computer disks and

diskettes, printouts of computerized data, manuscripts, and reports made or acquired by the Federal Government to record information on cultural and natural resources for the purposes of reference or exhibition and for preservation of the Nation's natural and cultural heritage." Currently, resource management records are poorly represented in the collection. These records should be actively sought and added to the archives.

Associated records are records generated during the collection of museum objects and specimens. These records are a subset of resource management records and should be associated with the objects and specimens to which they are related. These records are needed to effectively research and manage museum collections. All associated records must be maintained as part of the archives collection.

Events and News-Clippings — This category includes memorabilia from important current or commemorative events. Material relating to the Monument's major anniversaries should be included as museum property. Clip-files of newspaper articles (or similar) directly related to the Monument should be collected, copied on acid-free paper, and both should be stored in the archives. The collection currently has a small collection of this material. Appropriate material should be sought and included.

Library Materials — Library materials to be included in the archives collection include rare books, original manuscripts, out of print books, and out of print technical references. All material must be directly related to the Monument, its resources, history, issues, organizations, or personnel. This category is represented by a small collection of old, out of print books, and related college papers. Efforts should be made to identify, locate, collect, and curate library materials directly related to the Monument. Based on rarity and importance to the Monument's history, such materials should be stored in the museum collection where security is available.

Sub-Official Records — Sub-Official records are copy or duplicate federal records that are useful for reference, administrative histories, interpretation, research or other informational purposes. These records include desk files of individuals, subject files maintained for internal use, copies of internal policies, reference files of Monument ephemera, and reports such as the superintendent's or naturalist's reports. Sub-Official records also include lists of past employees, and Monument and cooperating association publications.

The Superintendent and the Museum Curator (or equivalent) must approve all sub-official records that are entered into the museum. Each record included in the collection must provide explanation or interpretation of policy, practice, events, or resources at the Monument further than what is currently contained in the collection.

MUSEUM COLLECTIONS SUBJECT TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), 25 USC 3001-13, requires, in addition to other actions, a written summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. In 1999 the Monument determined that

it has no collections that fall within the scope of the NAGPRA categories (unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony). Acquisition of such objects by the Monument is not anticipated.

NAGPRA requires a written, item-by-item inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects to be completed no later than November 16, 1995. The Monument has no human remains or associated funerary objects subject to NAGPRA in its museum collection.

ACQUISITION

The Monument acquires objects for its museum collections by gift, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection and loan. Acquisition of museum objects is governed by the Monument's ability to manage and preserve them according to NPS Management Policies (Dec 88), Chapter 5, the standards for managing museum objects in NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline (current release), the revised Special Directive 80-1 (current revision), and the NPS Museum Handbook, Part I.

In accordance with NPS policy the Monument will discourage gifts with restrictions or limiting conditions. Incoming loans will be acquired only for a particular purpose, such as research or exhibition. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned and cataloged in accordance with the NPS Museum Handbook, Part II, Museum Records. In accordance with NPS-44, Personal Property Management Guideline, Chapter 9, all proposals for the acquisition of firearms or ammunition, except archeological field collections, must be reviewed and approved by the Regional Curator. Acquisition of firearms included on the ATF list of prohibited/restricted weapons requires concurrent review by the Regional Curator and the Regional Law Enforcement Specialist.

The Superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for museum objects. The Superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition and proper care and management of the museum collection. The Superintendent has delegated the day-to-day care of the collection to the Monument's Museum Curator (or equivalent).

All permanent acquisitions must receive formal approval from the Superintendent before they can be accessioned into the museum collection. Upon receipt, all newly acquired objects and related documentation must be turned over to the Museum Curator (or equivalent). The Curator prepares, for the Superintendent's signature, all instruments of conveyance, and letters of thanks, acceptance, or rejection, and transmits these, as appropriate, to the donor, lender, vendor or other source of acquisition.

Specimens may be collected by NPS personnel following Monument regulations regarding field collection (with an approved research proposal), or by non-NPS scientists with approved research proposals and collecting permits according to 36 CFR 2.5. Collecting will be approved only in response to the Monument's need for data. The museum will not be a repository for cultural or natural specimens in excess of need.

The repository and responsibility for curation, including associated costs, of all collections (specimens and associated records) generated as a result of approved research projects conducted by non-NPS staff are to be determined prior to the issuance of a permit.

USES OF COLLECTIONS

To fulfill Monument's mission, as described in the Introduction, the museum collections may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs, research and other interpretive media (e.g. publications based on museum objects or archival and manuscript collections). The governing consideration in the use of museum objects is the conservation of each object in question and the collection as a whole.

Other than the museum staff, no person shall be allowed in the collections alone. A member of the museum staff must accompany all persons while using the collections.

Researchers and other specialists may examine objects and archival material in-monument under the conditions and procedures outlined in NPS-28, Cultural Resources Management Guideline and in the Monument's written procedures for museum collection access. Researchers, whether NPS personnel or outside researchers, must make an appointment with the Museum Curator (or equivalent) to ensure that assistance will be available. Outside researchers normally must submit a research proposal to the Superintendent for review. All outside research must be accompanied with approval from the Superintendent. Any interpretive use that may be defined as consumptive must be authorized in advance, as outlined in the Interpretation and Visitor Services Guideline (NPS-6).

Objects may be loaned out to qualified institutions for approved purposes in accordance with NPS Museum Handbook, Part II, Chapter 5 (1995). Institutions must meet minimal museum standards for security, handling, and exhibition of National Park Service museum objects. Sensitive materials may require additional conditions prior to a loan commitment. Expenses related to loans of museum objects, including shipping and insurance, will normally be assumed by the borrower.

All exhibits containing museum objects must have proper security, appropriate environmental controls, and proper mounts to ensure the long-term preservation of the objects.

Photographs of museum objects are made available on a limited basis to provide an indirect use of the museum collection through publications and exhibits.

In accordance with NPS Management Policies (Dec 88), Chapter 7, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, P.L. 101-601, the Monument will not exhibit Native American disinterred skeletal or mummified human remains or photographs or replicas of them. There will be no display of grave goods or other objects if Native Americans who are culturally associated with them object to such exhibit.

The current availability of staff, and the location and organization of the museum limits the potential use of the collection.

RESTRICTIONS

Restrictions in addition to those applying to the use of the museum collection outlined above in Uses of the Collection are as follows:

- The Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-691), states that "information concerning the specific location of any significant cave may not be made available to the public."
- NPS Management Policies, (Dec. 1988), Chapter 5, state "information regarding the location, nature and character of archeological, historic and ethnographic resources may be exempted from public disclosure."
- Museum staff should consult with Tribal governments and traditional religious leaders about the terms and conditions for management of collections from Federal lands that have significance for these groups; and should consult with other indigenous and immigrant ethnic, social, and religious groups that have aboriginal or historic ties with the museum collection or lands of origin, and/or traditionally have used the museum collection. Objects in the museum collection shall be made available to persons for use in religious rituals or spiritual activities in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79, Section 79.10(c), "Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections".
- NPS Management Policies, (Dec. 1988), Chapter 5, state "The identities of community consultants and information about sacred and other culturally sensitive places and practices will be kept confidential when research agreements or other circumstances warrant."
- Objects in the museum collection shall be made available to persons for use in religious rituals or spiritual activities in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79, "Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collection" and other bureau policies. Requests to borrow non-archaeological material for religious ritual or spiritual activities will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.
- Timpanogos Cave National Monument will not knowingly be a partner to, or encourage in any way, the trafficking in illicitly obtained materials. Documentation as to origin and scientific significance will be required when questions about authenticity may exist.
- Restrictions may be placed on the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum collection if these are subject to copyright and if this right has not been signed over to the National Park Service.
- All endangered, threatened, or rare plants and vertebrate and invertebrate animals will be collected only when accidentally killed or when dead from natural causes. The collection of threatened, endangered, or rare plant and animal species will comply with NPS Management Policies (Dec 88) and will be in accordance with the provisions of the Endangered Species

Act of 1973 (as amended), and will be strictly limited according to the applicable rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

- Final disposition of type specimens will be determined at the Service-wide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for specific disciplines.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

This Scope of Collection Statement must be reviewed every two years, and when necessary, must be revised to remain supportive of and consistent with any changes in the Monument's mission. Any revision to this document requires the approval of the Superintendent. Timpanogos Cave National Monument requires a completed Collection Management Plan. Completion and implementation of this plan will enhance the management and long-term preservation of the museum collection.

Current space for museum storage is limited to one room in the Maintenance building. This room is reaching capacity. In FY00, three deficient museum cabinets were replaced with four new cabinets. A large herbarium was purchased to replace the old small herbarium. The museum furniture was rearranged to fit these new cabinets and to allow room for a flammable liquids container. This action increased the museum's capacity by nearly 40 drawers.

In FY01, another museum cabinet was added to the storage area and a laptop computer was purchased for sole use in the museum. This allowed the desktop computer to be removed from the small storage area. In addition, a complete inventory was performed, all object locations were standardized and the condition and condition description fields were updated for every object. In FY02, this information will be used to aid in writing a Collection Management Plan.

Future management actions include de-accessioning nearly two hundred objects that do not meet this Scope of Collection Statement. This will create space for the elimination of the monument's large catalog backlog. Elimination of the catalog backlog is estimated to take three to five years. The monument's photograph collection should be digitized to decrease handling original photos.

Two collections have been given to other institutions. Thomas Walker's archeological artifact collection from Bone Cave was transferred to the U.S. Forest Service, Uinta National Forest in 1990. An insect and arthropod collection was donated to the Monte L. Bean Life Science Museum at Brigham Young University, in Provo, Utah. The Monument donated this collection in 1984 with no restrictions or conditions. Efforts should be taken to document the contents of the insect collection.

As plans for a new visitor center progress into the design phase, a larger, state-of-the-art museum storage area and an adjacent work area need to be included.